

mortality. These doubts must be faced; they cannot be smoothed. The clergy must preach less and argue more. In the great battle that is about to be waged between Orthodoxy and Heresy, how few clergymen are actively engaged! Most of the hard-fighting, on the Christian side, is done by laymen, who are seldom armed with theological knowledge, but have confidence. The clergy themselves must join and take the lead in the conflict. Complaints are being voiced and made of the absence of workmen, of the enormous and unprecedented rapid spread of Atheism, &c. Perhaps the best means of remedying this state of things would be for the clergy to convert their pulpits into frequent platforms for the defense of the cause of the sexes. If these desirable changes were made, workmen would come in crowds to the churches. They want something more than mere assertion; they want the word and the witness.

COSMOS.

PROF. SWING ON THE SYNOD.

An opinion as to Presbyterian self-help.

Prof. Swing has the following characteristic article to the *Almanac*:

The Synod of Illinois North, which last autumn, and again this spring, Dr. Frame, to defend an absent and dead heretic, trembled around Cleveland this week for fear somebody might joke him.

The "Synod of Illinois North" were called, and the committee appointed to examine their report that, while they had been guilty of some error, they would perhaps better go about other business, and they went on as suggested. But until a few days ago, Dr. Frame, who had been sent to speak at the Synod, was carried all the way from Ottawa, Ill., to Cleveland, O., and not freed off at all! It had been calculated that he would be home now, when the same was rising, why not? What is a Gunn for? Bang the gun went, and after the shot, the gunner dropped, dropping away west all the birds in his cycle!

But Gunn got off one good thing. He says the Synod of Illinois North, "is a bunch of cowards." This shows that this gun compasses the death of the offender. For, as dead men tell no tales, so did the Synod of Illinois North, and as an enlightened age Mr. Gunn should desire to put to death such a citizen as Mr. Swing, a man who has a family, and a wife, and a home, and a name.

It is possible he, Dr. Thomas, or Dr. Haimer would like to be sailing once more at least. If that is the case, he will be safe enough, for if somebody at Ottawa would dampen the man's power, we should feel more at ease.

The *Editor of the New-York Tribune* has made a powerful speech on behalf of the confession of Faith, and declared that no New School man who entertains any doubt of the truth of the fundamental standards. We hope that the reporter misheard the Moderator, for although Moderators generally do not like to be called "cowards," it is a fact of great undivided, undivided, and everlasting Presbyterian Church, and from their throats of a religious observance. That Sunday is dear to the hearts of most Christians in America as a day traditionally held sacred to the worship of God, in itself, and in the standards of the church.

He now supposes the Americans to have exchanged a Sabbath-law, or the Christians to have chosen a day on which to worship God publicly; how shall we attempt to enforce a Christian Sabbath upon the world? Let us leave that to another.

The Rev. W. H. Blair, of the Presbyterian Church in Spring Lake, Mich., is visiting friends there.

Mr. Thomas has gone to Iowa to lecture for the Simpson Centenary College at its 22d of the month.

The Rev. Dr. Swartz has returned from the East, where he has been spending a few weeks.

The Rev. S. E. Wishart, of Franklin, Ind., is visiting friends in the West.

The Rev. Mr. Powers will speak morning and evening at Unity Church, on Harrison and Sargent streets.

The Rev. Mr. Arthur Sampson, Boston, will speak at the First Congregational Church, on Indiana avenue near Thirteenth street.

The Rev. Mr. Walter Acre, First Wesleyan

Sabbath. Can any human be more unchristian than to say, "The Sabbath is the Sabbath?" Nowhere in the Bible is the term "Christian Sabbath" used, nor does it appear in any of the various editions of the Bible do we find the expression "Christian Sabbath"; the Sabbath law having been given by God to the Israelites in the State, without an infringement. The dedication services, &c., in the forties anniversary of the church. In the morning the venerable Fall, Hale, the first pastor, gave his history of the origin of the name of the church. In the evening the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, of Chicago, preached the dedication sermon. There are 1,000 people in the organ, an efficient roll of organists, a mailed list of names, and, not one, not even the Bishop, who would be present.

More than this: If the Sabbath law were repealed, and Sabbath-breaking reduced in every quarter, the Sabbath would be more popular, and Sunday more observed or neglected.

The Second Church of Springfield has for some time been loaded down with a \$20,000 debt. A short time ago they called the Rev. George H. Fullerton, of Walnut Hill, O. They paid off their debts, and the church is now in a position to do well, having been given by the Rev. Mr. Powers, of Washington, D. C., a large sum of money to the church.

The regular services will be held at the church of Our Savior, corner of Madison and Lincoln avenues.

The Rev. H. G. Batterson, D. D., of Princeton, will speak this morning and evening at St. Mark's Street.

The Rev. Mr. Hollings, Doctor, will speak morning and evening at Trinity Church, corner Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

The Rev. Mr. S. F. Tinker will speak at All Saints' Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets, morning and evening.

The Rev. H. K. Kinney will speak morning and evening in the Church of the Holy Angels, corner of Harrison and Sargent streets, Twenty-eighth and Thirteenth streets.

The Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Union College, will speak this evening at the Church of the Epiphany, on Thirteenth street, between Adams and Madison streets.

The Rev. George C. Street will preach and administer Holy Communion at St. James' Church this evening.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed, street, between Madison and Monroe. Lecture by Prof. Peacock.

TO-MORROW.

ADMIRALTY THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe and Madison.

MOVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Empress of Brazil." "The Queen of Spain." "The Queen of France."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed, street, between Madison and Monroe. "Empress of Hayven's Minstrels."

HOOLIGANS' THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Engagement of John Thompson, Zebulon, the Showman."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS!—Stated Councils of Knights of Pythias will be held Monday evening June 9, 1875, for business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Knights encouraged to attend.

G. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 55, L. O. O. Y.—All members are requested to present to-morrow (Monday) night in their hall, copies of *Ward and Haled-st.*, for the election of officers for the year.

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Association will take place in the hall of the Standard, on Thirteenth street, near Michigan, on Saturday, June 7, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS BUTTON, Secy.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 6, A. A. M.—Regular meeting, Tuesday evening, June 9, 1875, at 8 o'clock. W. D. DICKERSON, Secy.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 22, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting, Wednesday evening, June 10, 1875, at 8 o'clock. C. H. CRANE, Secy.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, June 6, 1875.

CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council, or the working members thereof, have resolvedly attacked the estimate for the present year, and have proposed considerable reductions. It will be remembered that the several Boards estimated for their support \$5,820,019, which, with the expenditures for the other branches of the public service, would require a total appropriation of over \$7,000,000. The Comptroller advised a reduction of the total appropriations to the sum of \$5,277,321.

These two antagonistic estimates have been examined by the Finance Committee, and they have advised the following reductions on the estimates of the Boards:

Board	Comptroller's estimates.	Committee's estimates.
Fiscal Works.	\$24,000,000	\$18,000,000
Police.	1,230,180	1,000,000
Fire Department.	1,191,877	900,000
Education.	1,418,500	1,000,000
Health.	11,000	100,000
Total.	\$35,820,019	\$24,000,000
Other expenses.	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Totals.	\$37,020,019	\$25,200,000

The estimates outside those for the Boards were made by the Comptroller, and will hardly be changed.

This is the present attitude of the question, which is of considerable importance to the public. The report of the Committee has yet to be acted on by the Common Council, who have unlimited power in the premises. The items rejected by the Comptroller and the Finance Committee are mainly expenditures for the purchase of lots, and for erecting buildings thereon for schools and for the Fire Department.

The city is now the owner of an immense amount of real estate which it has been trying to sell at very low prices, without any bidders. It looks absurd for the city, under the circumstances, to be buying real estate at fancy prices with one hand, and giving real estate away with the other hand. All the buildings needed for schools and for the Fire Department that can possibly be wanted can be rented at very moderate rates. The city can well afford to cease to be a purchaser of real estate to the amount of half a million of dollars for at least one year, and thus let those who have rebuilt the city have a respite from excessive taxation.

The assessed value of the taxable property of the city in 1874 was \$303,000,000, and the tax of 15 mills produced \$46,400,000. The ordinary miscellaneous receipts were less than \$300,000, and hardly covered the uncollected personal taxes, costs, abatements, etc. The assessment for 1875 will not, or certainly ought not to, exceed that of last year. Assuming it to be the same, it will require to produce the revenue necessary to meet the appropriations advised by the Finance Committee, a levy of 18 mills, the same as last year. If the Common Council shall adopt as we fear there is great danger they will do, the estimate made by the Boards of Fire, Police, Public Works, and Education, that it will require a levy of 24 mills. For this expenditure, requiring an addition of 6 mills to the rate of the tax, there is no possible necessity, and the only justification for it is to expend the public money to please the mob of speculators, and jobbers, and contractors who are demanding it. One of the items of expenditure struck out by the Finance Committee and the Comptroller is an appropriation of \$100,000 for 150 additional policemen for the last six months of the year. This means, of course, \$200,000 for the next year and thereafter. This is so much additional patronage for Alderman, which they will not be willing to surrender.

It is to be hoped that the Common Council will not assent the credit and character of the city by making it necessary to add 6 mills to the rate of tax of last year. The city is laboring under financial embarrassments, and such a large increase of tax for current expenses cannot fail to injure the credit and character of the city. But there is another reason. The city has been rebuilt at an immense outlay of private capital; there have been erected a large number of blocks and buildings in anticipation of the future wants of the city, and this property is not now productive. The tax of last year was really heavier than property-owners could bear; to increase it will be an act of oppression that in many cases will amount almost to confiscation.

The phases of the present religious struggle in Germany illustrate, on both sides, the independent drift of the German mind on religious matters, separating them entirely from matters of State, politics, and society. The German is a "protestant" in the original sense of the word. He is like the man who indignantly denied being a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, or a Baptist, or any other sectarian, but insisted that he was a "protestant," protesting against all creeds and forms. The Catholic Church must encounter this national trait in its struggle to retain its hold on the Catholics of Germany; and to the extent that it loses these in Germany it will lose in proportion elsewhere among all nations of German blood.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council propose to vote nothing for the support of the Public Library. The argument is that at the close of the last fiscal year,

there was \$42,000 balance to the credit of the Library Fund. But at the close of the last year there was \$1,800,000 of unexpended appropriations; the Council, however, while resportioning all this unexpended balance, does not cut off new appropriations for any public institution except the Library. The balance due the Library Fund has not been collected, and is therefore unavailable. The Library has no revenue. If the Council do not make an appropriation this year, the existing balance will be all that will be available until July, 1877. This is practically to close the Library as soon as the present balance is exhausted.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ON RELIGION.

It has been a little uncertain hitherto whether the Americans, or the French, or Dutch money, or all of them together, or somebody else, won the Revolution. The question is settled now. Somebody else did it, and he was an Irishman. The *Irish World* is our authority.

The "first act of armed hostility"—which seems to have been performed by about nine hundred different persons at different times and places—was really the feat of an Irishman, JOHN SULLIVAN, afterwards Major-General, who, in December, 1774, performed thefeat known to Georges BUCHON and other plotters-makers as "swooping down like a hawk" upon some powder, cannon, and stores in Fort William and Mary, near Fort Washington, N. H. His spoils did good service at Bunker Hill, six months afterwards. That historic hill, by the way, was "bedewed with the life-blood of the Colt"—which beautiful expression means, we take it, that some brave Irish-Americans were killed or wounded during the fight. STARS and STRIPES, both natives of London, led 800 New Hampshire militia at that battle, and the *World* would have us believe that the 800 were "almost exclusively Irish." There is no record of any extensive emigration of Irishmen to "New Hampshire prior to the Revolution, and we therefore fear that it is only the prodigious valor of the detachment that has led the *World* to unhesitatingly assume an Hibernian parentage for the whole lot. However, the troops fought nobly, and conspicuously among them by his "great size and desperate valor" was Maj. ANDREW MCCLARY, whose name bespeaks his parentage, and who unfortunately engaged, single-handed, in a gallant but hopeless contest with a large cannon-ball. After JOHN SULLIVAN had begun the task of freeing America from the British yoke, but before the Irish won the Battle of Bunker Hill, the British, as is well known, sent out a certain expedition against Concord. While the soldiers were engaged in shooting stray militiamen and burning army stores in that village, part of them went to seize the town records. They found them not. Where, oh where were they? Ask of THOMAS CAROLINE, "a native of Ballyshannon," who was at that moment disappearing rapidly toward the present site of Chicago, with the precious papers stuffed into every pocket, adoring his hat, and filling his hands. Thus did Hibernian cunning outwit the minions of despotism; whom Hibernian valor afterwards expelled from the country.

The exploit of JOHN SULLIVAN is indorsed by the respectable authority of *Appleton's Cyclopaedia* as the "first act"; but if so, what becomes of the Battle of Alamance Creek? Is North Carolina, after being defeated by her Declaration of Independence, to lose her pet battle too? Seriously speaking, there is no doubt that Irish arms and hearts played a great part in the War of the Revolution, as they have in the whole history of the German Empire; but it was overcome. The German people of old fought poorly with the sword, so their descendants of to-day are waging an intellectual war with clerical Rome, with the old pugnacity and obstinacy. The present contest may be said to have begun with the promulgation of Papal Infallibility as a dogma. The German Bishops were nearly unanimously opposed to this new element of faith when there were already so many other elements that were constantly exciting doubts and misgivings among their people. This opposition was by no means unimportant, as it represented 14,000,000 of the 42,000,000 in the German Empire; but it was overcome. It then became necessary to acquiesce in the dogma of the Church. That a good many people have chosen the latter is evident from the recent statement of the condition of the "Old Catholic" organization—that is, the organization of those who claim to be "orthodox" and "orthodox in the strict sense of the term." As a people, they lack the gift of faith, which must come by nature if at all; and, on this account, they should not, perhaps, be held so strictly to responsibility for their iconoclastic tendencies as another race of people under the same circumstances.

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The alliance which has recently been formed between Prof. PATTON's paper and the *Circulo Taurino* for the reformation of the *National* is the result of a combination of the *National* and the substitution of a rigid orthodoxy standard. It is possible the editor of the *National* has a certain kinship to the picture of the battle of Waterloo which *Taurino* found in the Highlands, and which consisted of one brawny Highlander laying about him with a broadsword. There were a few non-Highlanders engaged at Waterloo, and one or two non-Hibernians had something to do with the *National* for instance, WASHINGTON.

HENRY WARD BECHER.

It cannot be said that the BECHER trial has failed to influence public sentiment. It will probably leave as many people in doubt as were before; but it has brought changes in individual belief notwithstanding.

Partisans of Mr. BECHER have been struck by some salient points of Mr. THOMAS' case, and have either gone over to the other side or joined the vast army of those who know not what to believe. Partisans of Mr. THOMAS have been affected similarly. Perhaps it will continue to recruit from the ranks of those Germans who gave a tacit acquiescence to the doctrine of infallibility, not *as* they really believed it, but *because* it was readied and protracted a departure from the *National* church.

This is the present attitude of the question, which is of considerable importance to the public. The report of the Committee has yet to be acted on by the Common Council, who have unlimited power in the premises.

The items rejected by the Comptroller and the Finance Committee are mainly expenditures for the purchase of lots, and for erecting buildings thereon for schools and for the Fire Department.

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It is to be hoped that the Common Council will not assent the credit and character of the city by making it necessary to add 6 mills to the rate of tax of last year. The city is laboring under financial embarrassments, and such a large increase of tax for current expenses cannot fail to injure the credit and character of the city. But there is another reason.

The city has been rebuilt at an immense outlay of private capital; there have been erected a large number of blocks and buildings in anticipation of the future wants of the city, and this property is not now productive. The tax of last year was really heavier than property-owners could bear; to increase it will be an act of oppression that in many cases will amount almost to confiscation.

The phases of the present religious struggle in Germany illustrate, on both sides, the independent drift of the German mind on religious matters, separating them entirely from matters of State, politics, and society. The German is a "protestant" in the original sense of the word. He is like the man who indignantly denied being a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, or a Baptist, or any other sectarian, but insisted that he was a "protestant," protesting against all creeds and forms. The Catholic Church must encounter this national trait in its struggle to retain its hold on the Catholics of Germany; and to the extent that it loses these in Germany it will lose in proportion elsewhere among all nations of German blood.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council propose to vote nothing for the support of the Public Library. The argument is that at the close of the last fiscal year,

there was \$42,000 balance to the credit of the Library Fund. But at the close of the last year there was \$1,800,000 of unexpended appropriations; the Council, however, while resportioning all this unexpended balance, does not cut off new appropriations for any public institution except the Library. The balance due the Library Fund has not been collected, and is therefore unavailable. The Library has no revenue. If the Council do not make an appropriation this year, the existing balance will be all that will be available until July, 1877. This is practically to close the Library as soon as the present balance is exhausted.

and traditions, in so far at least as relates to

the union of Church and State, and that which falls under the term of Ultramontanism.

IRISHMEN IN THE REVOLUTION.

It has been a little uncertain hitherto whether the Americans, or the French, or Dutch money, or all of them together, or somebody else, won the Revolution. The question is settled now. Somebody else did it, and he was an Irishman. The *Irish World* is our authority.

The judgment of HENRY WARD BECHER must be accepted as that of an intelligent, candid, and able journal, with a reputation for fairness at stake, and made up with a bias in favor of Mr. BECHER himself. It is to be hoped that, if he has been influenced by any bias either way, it is an "uncomfortable conclusion" to a career that has been exceptionally brilliant, and which was at one time cherished, as a "sort of national distinction." We have no desire to add anything to the probabilities of this outcome of Mr. BECHER's life; we can, on our present day, combat it. The view taken by the *National* is remarkable one, under the circumstances in which it is put forth; but it is rather in the nature of a prediction than a judgment.

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elaborated Latin quotations. Certain violent Radicals in theory who dislike, in practice, to have their harangues interrupted by hisses, hoots, and threats, deliver very mild speeches in the Assembly, and then add to the proofs the wild ferocity demanded by their working-class constituents. After the real debate has thus been distorted, amplified, or suppressed by the debaters, the President of the Assembly gives a final revision to the speech. It is then handed over to the papers, which can print it without fear, inasmuch as nothing too offensive to the Government of the time-being is left in it after the official criticism of it is finished. Outside of this report the principal papers have summaries of their own, but these are meant to be funny, not faithful. The writers are on the watch for the ludicrous, and ruthlessly sacrifice truth to a jest. Under the Empire, these independent sketches were forbidden. Now they constantly appear. Here is a specimen from the *Figaro*: "M. — attended the Tribune in the evening, the pair of gray trousers he wore last session. His voice has cracked as though he had spent the recess in shooting abuse at the tailor who wished to come in and ordering a new suit of clothes." And here is another character-sketch, this time from the *Rappel*: "When M. — arose, there was a general murmur of 'Who is that?' for the unfortunate man has allowed his beard to grow, and there is no end to the 'curly' growth which now rhymes over his features."

Unbelievers will regard it as a curious and unfortunate coincidence, that the grasshoppers of the Missouri bottom-lands selected *Fast Day* as the best time for a grand secession to other States. Devout Christians, on the other hand, will place the power and the departure of the spirit in God, and not in man.

Monsieur Bertrand de Boissel was received in special audience by his Holiness the Pope, who accepted the sum of \$5,550 francs in gold collected in Belgium "for the Holy Friars of the Vatican."

John Fletcher, of Washington, D. C., the husband of Mrs. Matilda Fletcher, the well-known lecturer, died at Dan Moises on Monday night of consumption, with which he has been sick for many years.

Mr. Beesher's comendum: "How do I differ from my dear and venerable brother, Fins I.X.?" asked by the New York Sun, which thinks the most interesting point of difference is, that Fins I. X. has never been tried for adultery.

Montague and Rignold should never have taken off pantaloons on the stage. Mrs. Burnham says of them: "Montague's legs are thin, but weak; Rignold's are thick, but crooked, and I'm afraid their heads take after their legs."

Sharon 'll have the Palace Hotel finished just in time to sit on the roof and watch the new mansion Jones is building, with weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Wouldn't be Sharon for half his money. He's poor while Jones has a cent.

Friar boot-blk—"Shiner boots, air?" James Dick, testily—" Didn't I tell you five minutes ago that I didn't want my boots blacked?" "Yes, but master; but I didn't know what you'd make it." "Well, wait, and I'll make it." "I'll always be easy for either side to say that the conditions of the trial were not observed, or that the results were not correctly determined. The present case in Missouri affords enough satisfaction and comfort to skeptics and Christians, inasmuch as the main desire of both sides is accomplished by the bags of the pots.

In addition to its coming Centennial, its military policy, and its Council of War, Philadelphia appears to possess a Police Department capable of dealing with any emergency, and their boasted strength is well known.

The latest display of uniformed ruffianism is set forth by the Philadelphia Times. In the account of a boy, the reporter dates a quarrel back to the old Valentine-Fire Department days. Members of what were then rival companies were now talking politics in a whisky-shop. One of them was a policeman, who, in the heat of debate, emphasized his remarks by hitting his opponent over the head with a club. The friend of the wounded man remonstrated with him, for purity of language and copiousness of expression usual among ex-members of the Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia; whereupon two other policemen, who were also drinking in the saloon, addressed their potations and potations of mirth to the offended civilians. "I'm full of hell!" was the simple comment of the fatally-excited man as he fell upon the floor. "You're full of dirt!" was the amiable response of the first assailant; but the dying man told the truth. There were four pistol-balls in his body, and they were discharged from pistols held by three policemen. The officers actually held the man while they shot him. All things considered, the Philadelphia variety shows itself superior to most other pot-houses.

Ministers' sons and daughters are frequently traduced and vilified merely because they are conspicuously good and lovely. A worldly and rodless generation envies and hates that which is true and beautiful. She said the Rev. Dr. Mirza, of Boston, recognizing these facts, came to the rescue of down-trodden and abused virtue. In a sermon recently delivered, he showed the baseness of the belief that ministers' sons in particular count not body. Taking by way of illustration, the catalogue of the college with which he has been connected eighteen years, Dr. Mirza stated that, among the students of that college, during the period mentioned, there were thirty minister's sons, and not one of them found out body in any point of view. This startling statement was supported by Dr. Mirza's own experience. Sixty clergymen's families with whom he was acquainted did not contain one black sheep; and of the whole body of living clergy with whom he comes in contact, not more than three or four have notoriously bad children. Moreover, a keeper of a prison once informed him, that in nine years, he had not had a minister's son in his custody. If any further evidence is needed to establish the general superiority of ministers' sons to the rest of animated nature, it will be forthcoming, doubtless, on application to the proper authorities.

Capitalists and politicians in New York appreciate Katz Field's acting, at all events. A string of items, headed by Mayor Wickham, ably assisted by John Hay and Fred Harte, express their desire to witness the performance of "two new characters." Miss Field replies by naming "Gabriel," adapted by her father, and the "Opera Box," by herself.

Old Zachariah Jackson, of Rocky Gully, Nev., a forty-nine-year-old who has been through the mill. The other day he hobbled up to a party of his neighbors and observed, "I'd be ready to bet my eyes, boys, and I'll be right all. I've been here nearly thirty years, and have been bunched, shot at, stabbed, knocked down, thrown off a mountain, and nopped around generally, but I'm here to stay, bigger 'n ever."

Judge Porter having finally submitted, his senior associate has evidently framed his speech upon the principle of giving the jury the benefit of a contrast. Mr. Morley doesn't think that Deacon Jones could have added to the memory of his predecessor by giving his vote in the face of the King of Macedon, and friends, exclaiming, "That's the sort of hairpin you are!" Brooklyn Argus.

Miss Weston, a woman bought lime and sand to plaster her house, but could not get nail. What did she do? She went to her own country locker, and there acquired a magical nail.

It is not a bit of it. She shaved the dog till he looked like a grasshopper-cleaned, wheel-dead, and spattered his crimson upon the walls. And that they did grit!

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The various of fashion have, as a rule, truly served as targets for the javelins of genius and as subjects for the darts of spring industry. Yet here, strolling through three millennia of history, with the prestige of unequalled boldness and humility, is homely old Moses, absolutely spot-free of the popular snobism which should fasten upon a servile of one of Mother Goose's most reverend chronicles:

"Sister Anna to Moses—
'I am your Sister Anna.'
Sister Moses to Anna—
'I am your Sister Anna.'

Moses was clearly a slave to fashion.

The Italian Parliament has done a great deal for the good of the country of late, but it seems to have made a great mistake. It has made profanity in public an offense punishable by fine. Now, much as explosives of Italy require handling, and the Italian Government might have turned its attention to some other branch of the Deluge, the revenue derived from

mous. The French, English, and American tourists in Italy contribute fabulous sums to the country, and they are the profane people in the world. Perhaps Americans take the lead in profanity, as in expenditure of money. Make swearing a punishable offense, and these nations will give Italy the go-by. They must swear, and if they cannot do it without paying for the privilege in a Police Court in Italy, then seek some spot where they can. Perhaps the act applies only to citizens in Italian.

The telegraph yesterday morning announced that Mrs. Charles Marx, of St. Charles, Mich., kindred a sum to aid herself of mosquitoes. The excess of the smudge may be inferred from the fact that it burned the house down. One cannot but admit the excess of the operation. It cost \$200, but then Mrs. Marx' house will never be troubled with mosquitoes again. The victim has been buried.

Gardiner's New Play.

MUSIC.

The Russian Government is going to build a musical school in Siberia, to teach banished criminals better manners.

A New Jersey man swallowed a fly, and was so disgusted by it that he died. Later—the fly also died.

The Chicago Advertiser has become a feature of especial interest to artists and connoisseurs.

Dion Boucicault, the eminent playwright, stopped at the Grand Pacific yesterday, on his way through the Pacific slope.

Mr. W. H. Stanley, the English tenor, will sing at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, to-day.

An elementary text-book on Political Economy, by Alfred M. Maitland, of Yale University, and John L. Lothrop, is now passing through the press. It is designed for use in the public schools.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

Remarkable Growth of Free-Thinking Association in Milwaukee.

Significance of the Change in the Ownership of the "Sentinel."

Ex-Senator Carpenter Losing All Interest in Politics, and Attending to Law.

A Grasping Shoe-Factory that Has and Makes No Sole.

Meeting of the Old Settlers' Association in Galesburg.

A Variety of Social, Religious, Political, and Composite Gossip from Our Neighbors.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE. THE GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—The great Catholic celebration yesterday, on the occasion of the elevation of Bishop John M. Hennessy to the Archiepiscopacy, was one that serves to show the growth of Catholicism in our midst. It is estimated that 4,000 men were in the city yesterday. A good number of them crowded the ranks as they passed by, and those out there were about 2,000, of whom 1,000 were inferior. These, by the accepted method of compiling our foreign population, may safely be multiplied by three-and-a-half, which gives a Catholic population represented of between 5,000 and 9,000.

THE GLORY OF THE TORCHES.
The torch of the church bells ringing a wild jubilee peal, the uproar of half-a-dozen brass-bands all playing at once within a few score yards of each other, the shouting of a multitude of spectators, the雄伟 of the great crowd of marchers, the roar of a locomotive, headlight against a background of brick wall and lighted pavers, and the darkness of the night otherwise, were enough to create an impression of numbers and power that fades away at daylight. The affair does show the growth of Catholicism in this city; but it is much to be doubted whether there is anything extraordinary about it. It is a growth proportionate to the swelling population. The Protestants have enjoyed the same growth. The Catholics, upon an occasion like yesterday, are able to make such a turn-out as a day before, a loving populace might be expected to make. It is cheap, it is exciting, and the money for the torches is raised by the people themselves. But yesterday, the Cathedral, to which the price of admission was fixed at \$1, was really not two-thirds filled, and a very large proportion of the spectators were well-known Protestants.

WHERE DO THE PEOPLE GO ON SUNDAY?
A thousand and more go to the Academy of Music every Sunday evening, to hear Myron Read, and Hutchins's marvelous concert. It is a toss up which is more effective. Myron Read is an out-and-out man. Let some reader ask him whether he thinks he is saving souls, and I am afraid he will reply that he is saving people who might be easily led astray. And so Read, but not for the lesson taught by Dudley, who drew as largely when his strange eloquence and daring liberalism were new to us, but whose audiences were confined to a building smaller than the Academy of Music. And his success simply emulates the other places. It is pitiful to see the vacancies in the pews.

THE FREE-THINKING SOCIETIES.
are a jolly set. Their worship seems to consist chiefly of taking trips to the country on Sundays. The seventh day is with them a gay holiday, to be enjoyed among the trees, by the lake, or on the banks of some river. Those who are really religious, however, are not averse of intermingling among the "free-thinkers." The body for the most part consists of the recent converts, or of those who have been converted, and a disposition to achieve a different regeneration. We expect a very pleasant time. Mr. W. G. Roberts, the President, arranged a meeting at the Hotel St. Paul, on June 1st. But yesterday, the Cathedral, to which the price of admission was fixed at \$1, was really not two-thirds filled, and a very large proportion of the spectators were well-known Protestants.

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REAL ESTATE.

A Series of Sales as Important as Any Since the Fire.

They Determine the Location of a Great Trapping Trade.

Monroe Street to Be Made an Important Wholesale Centre.

An Increase in Values on Wabash Avenue and State Street.

In the Loan Market there is a Plentiful Supply of Funds.

Two Millions of Dollars Invested in the Iron Manufacture in South Chicago.

Other Real-Estate News—Building Permits—Miscellaneous.

THE BUSINESS-MAP OF CHICAGO.

A PROSPECTIVE CHANGE.
The past week has seen consummated a movement of great importance in the business geography of Chicago, as well as of greater real estate interests. The recent observers have noted the location of Field & Leiter's wholesale store on Madison and Market streets, and that of J. V. Farwell & Co. and Henry W. King & Co., and other leading jobbers in the neighborhood as temporary, or founded upon something like a calculation of the future course of trade. The situation of J. V. Farwell & Co.'s establishment has especially excited this line of remark.

RECENT EVENTS GO TO SHOW.

that these merchants, in choosing their places of business, have exhibited the same sagacity that has built up their successful businesses, and that in this, as in other matters, they have been far-sighted than other dealers.

The series of purchases have been made in the last few days, which, interpreted by the plans of the purchasers, point to the determination of the jobbing centre of the city in the neighborhood of Wells, Madison, Monroe, and Franklin streets. T. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co., has bought 58,182 feet on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe streets for \$700 a foot; C. B. Farwell, of J. V. Farwell & Co., has bought 95 feet on the southeast corner of Franklin and Monroe streets at \$700 a foot; Henry W. King has bought 90 feet on Monroe street, next to Mr. Farwell's purchase, at \$800 a foot. This purchase was the first made in this connection, and was subsequently effected at a greater advantage.

Mr. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co., has bought the northeast corner of Franklin and Monroe streets, comprising 95x100 feet, opposite the building of J. V. Farwell & Co., for \$800 a foot. This property is to be improved with fine stone fronts.

ADAPTED TO THE JOBBING TRADE.

The plan for some of the buildings are already in the hands of the architects. C. B. Farwell will put up two five-story stone-front houses on his purchase. Mr. Marshal Field will begin the erection of similar buildings at once, and the others will follow.

This movement is concerted, powerful, and "several fold." The inferiority of most of the stones on Madison street, for wholesale purposes is evident. The horse cars interfere seriously with that kind of trade, much as they tend to swell the volume of retail trade.

The buildings on Madison, with a few exceptions like that of Field & Leiter, are too shallow for jobbing business. East of Franklin street Madison has already become a retail street, and, being a great thoroughfare, this business will increase. Monroe street is free from the horse-cars, free from the shops and objectionable structures on Madison street, and in every way fitted to be the location of a great jobbing trade.

The fact that the two largest dry goods jobbing houses in the city are already established in this neighborhood is a controlling element in its future.

THE HEAVIEST PURCHASES.

made by country buyers are of dry goods. These completed, they naturally look and find close at hand the dealers in the other comm'nd articles they want, like boots and shoes, hats, caps, cloths, etc., etc. Many of the Hebrew merchants have become dissatisfied with their quarters on lower Wabash avenue, and are ready to follow Leopold, Kub & Co. to this new jobbing centre.

Some of the largest boot and shoe men, like A. D. Wells & Co., Hirschman, Co., the heaviest hat and cap men, the Knobell, Co., the largest leather clothing manufacturers and merchants, like Henry W. King, Co. and C. P. Kellogg & Co., besides the great houses of Field, Leiter & Co. and J. V. Farwell & Co., have already taken their business to this point. That

LEADING HOUSES WILL ATTRACT

their fellow trade and dealers in kindred branches is inevitable. The quarter of the city from which many of the firms who will gather to this new business centre will come will probably be occupied by grocery, iron, leather, and other merchants that handle the heavier classes of merchandise.

ACTIVITY IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

WABASH AVENUE AND STATE STREET.

With all the business that exists in the trade in suburban lots and the depots of city realty, there has not in many respects been a time when the demand for good business property was more encouraging than now. A large number of home and foreign capitalists are already looking for profitable investments.

IN EARLIEST STAGE OF DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

The causes of this are too familiar to need any extended explanation. In truth, there is little, beyond real estate, in which capitalists have the confidence to put their money. Railroad securities as a class have become affected by a saint which recent disclosures, and the suspicious which look for still more dangerous ones, have rendered them untenable. Government and municipal bonds are already low, and for reliable investments, the principal classes of all kinds are discouraged, and business is at an abn which requires the minimum of capital. Men with surplus means are forced to look to real estate. It is gratifying to find that, among the moneyed men of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, Chicago real estate is looked upon

WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE,

as their receptacle and negotiations which we have to be paying down. They regard the prices at which Chicago stands as held as cheap in comparison with that in other cities. For instance, in Providence, R. I., land that was only prospectively valuable as the site of a business centre sold recently at the rate of \$1,000 a front foot. The sales noted above on Monroe street afford the means for a comparison of the price of similar Chicago property that is really much more.

Sounds the patriotic parties, there is an unusual number of local capitalists standing, cash in hand, looking for bargains in real estate. The purchases of these men, however, do not illustrate this. One unusual opera-

tor has purchased \$100,000 worth of Michigan Avenue property between Adams street and Peck court. In the last six months: Yesterday J. E. Fisher bought of Mrs. Penfield, of Champaign County, the northwest corner of State and streets and Michigan avenue, 100x110 feet for \$500 a foot, because, as he thinks, in real estate. The results of these and similar operations has been a marked stiffening of value in certain quarters. The value of State street property, north of Jackson street, has perceptibly stiffened in the last sixty days. A piece on the corner of Jackson and State, offered ill recently at \$1,200 a foot, has now been marked up at \$1,500. The same tendency is very evident in WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY.

north of Adams street. Sales have been made within the last two months as low \$750 a foot but there is none now to be had for less than \$1,000 a foot. Within that period a sale of 40 feet, north of the Clinton House, was made at \$750 a foot. This was followed by the sale of the next 40 feet north at \$800 a foot. C. B. Farwell, who has sold his property on State street, will be one of the most tasteful and commanding residences on the avenue. It is constructed of Amherst sandstone from Clinton, and has a front of 100x110 feet, with a two-story basement, the front having a stone porch of unique and elegant design. It is in two stories, with Mansard and basement, 102x48 by 90 feet, and the interior to be finished in the best style.

The house will be surrounded by a stone coping, surmounted by an iron railing, and will cost about \$65,000.

For W. D. Huntington, Esq., on North Dearborn street, near Oak, two houses, with elaborate cut-stone fronts, with bay-windows of unique style of French architecture, three stories and basement, 61 by 92 feet.

They are also erecting for A. T. Gale, Esq., Dearborn street, west of State, a house, two stories, with a prominent brick portico, round bay-windows in front and octagonal front, three stories, with a balcony, and silver-plated railings on balconies and steps. They will cost \$60,000.

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SPORTING NEWS.

Second Game Between the Whites and Mutuals.

Defeat of the Former by 8 to 5.

What the Bostonians Have Done and Intend Doing.

Their Unexpected Defeat at St. Louis.

Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club.

Winners of the Fordham Handicap and Withers Stakes.

The Competing Rife Teams.

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS AND WHITES.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK HORSES.

THE RACE.

THE COAL MEN.

THE EMPLOYEES.

THE FOREIGNERS.

THE CROPS.

THE CASUALTIES.

THE RUNAWAY.

THE COAL TRADE.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CROWN.

